



## NEWS AND GOSSIP

Culled From Our State Exchanges.

Death From Lockjaw—A Lynching Bee in Colquitt County—A Big Bear on St. Simon's Island—Etc.

Giles Shoot, of Calhoun county, has a steer twenty-five years old, with which he made nineteen crops and is now under good headway with the help of his son. All this time the steer has been Mr. Shoot's only plow animal. He has managed to support a large family, and while his style of living, of course, has not been that of a Vanderbilt, he has succeeded in making both ends meet, kept independent and has been contented and happy. In the steer's young days his color was a coal black, but now he is as gray as a rat.

About two years ago, in Miller county, Sam Long, colored, made an assault on Mrs. William Beaman. He made his escape, and was recently captured and placed in jail in Moultrie. Colquitt County. On Wednesday afternoon about two hundred armed men took him by force and, after hanging him, filled his body with bullets.

Last Monday night, Slack, a negro who has been working for Cook & Found, in Cochran, knocked another negro on the head with an iron, fracturing his skull. He was arrested and placed in the gaolhouse by Marshal Overby, and after a few hours made his escape. Upon examination it was found that it was not the fault of the marshal that he escaped. The guardhouse was found to be so rotten that it would not hold anything, and all one had to do was simply to push out. The town authorities took immediate steps to have a new and safe guardhouse built.

Recently Mr. George Tucker, of Irwin county, went to the woods to feed his hogs and took his shotgun along. After finding his hogs he attempted to mount a young mule, and in some manner his gun, which was loaded with buckshot, was discharged, the contents entering his thigh, causing death of the 21st ultimo from lockjaw. Mr. Tucker was a son of Rev. Richard Tucker, formerly of Irwin county, but now residing in Fulton county, Fla.

ATHENS' SCHOOLS.

The Lucy Cobb Institute—A Severe System

—Heavy Rains, Etc.

ATHENS, Ga., September 6.—[Special.]—The Lucy Cobb institute resumed its exercises on Wednesday, the 5th instant, with forty boarding pupils and the usual patronage from the city. In ten days the number of students in attendance will have received a number of pupils equal to that of last season. Under its admirable management, the Lucy Cobb ranks second to no institution of its kind for the training, morally, mentally and physically of the young ladies of Georgia. Miss Millie Butherford, the accomplished principal, always at her assistance a corps of efficient teachers.

The public schools of Athens resumed work on last Monday. The weather was gloomy and the rain fell continually, but a host of anxious children reported promptly, and a lusty cheer greeted the first ringing of the bell calling them to duty. Many families from the country brought their children in order to procure the advantages of our most excellent school system. Our schools are handsomely equipped with sensible furniture, and a corps of instructors that would do credit to any city in Georgia. These schools alone would justify entitling Athens the "best educated city."

We are advised that additional buildings are demanded for the accommodation of the numerous applicants.

The city council is awaking to the importance and absolute necessity of several wants of our community. Proprietary committees have under consideration preparing for a thorough sewer system and the introduction of electric light plants. These two are prominent needs of the city, and the people will heartily indorse any action of the council for their speedy development. There is cropping out strong assurance that our city is destined to be a great manufacturing and industrial center in regard to the general well being of Athens, and their recent deliberations are auspicious of a brighter future for us. Over caution, though well meant, has no doubt retarded the progress to which our city has been justly entitled heretofore.

Seven carloads of cotton have now reached Macon, and in laying of the track of the Macon and Covington road between the city and Athens will be vigorously prosecuted. Very little retardation is apprehended from the injunction cases now pending against certain priviledges assumed by the road. The flood gates seem to have been thrown wide open in recent weeks, and the rains have been continuing and voluminous. Two inches of rainfall were noted here on the evening of the fourth Tuesday, and our streets presented the appearance of mid-winter, with its mud and slush.

The bench show, in connection with the popular exhibit, will also be very fine, and will attract great attention.

## COUNTY EXHIBITS

At the State Fair in Macon Next Month.

A Proposition That Displays Be Made in Tents—The Chicken Exhibit—A Bold Burglary—Notes.

MACON, September 6.—[Special.]—Mr. A. M. Rodgers, of the firm of Rodgers, Worsham & Co., has made a capital suggestion which the Georgia Agricultural society may adopt and put into successful execution.

It is this: That each of the counties to

make exhibits at the state fair in competition

for the prizes offered for the best county

display to make exhibit in separate tents

erected in two rows within the half mile

inclosure, within the mile track. Eighteen

counties have already entered for the contest,

and more are expected to compete. Nine or

tent arrangements in rows would be a novel

and attractive sight. The displays could be

shown to much better advantage, and each

county would have excellent opportunity to

arrange and decorate its own exhibit according

to its taste and judgment. The agricultural

society would do well to adopt this plan for

more than one. It would certainly solve the

problem of the extra worn question now under

discussion. If the county displays are placed

under tents, then the exhibition buildings at

the park will be ample large to accommodate

the other exhibits not connected with the

county displays.

A house could then also be obtained for the

poultry and bench exhibit which, day by day,

promises to increase in magnitude and be the

largest and most elaborate display of the kind

ever seen in the south.

Mr. Rodgers says he attended an exhibition

in Philadelphia during his recent trip north,

and all the displays were shown under tents,

and the exhibits showed off to splendid advan-

tage and were exceedingly attractive.

PROVISION OFFICERS.

President W. J. Norishen, of Sparta, Gen-

eral Vice-President J. O. Waddell, of Cedar

Town, General Superintendent Piero Horne,

of Dalton, and Dr. H. H. Cary,

of LaGrange, superintendent of needle-

work, etc., department, are expected to

meet in Macon tomorrow on important mat-

ters affecting the interests of the fair. It is

hoped that these gentlemen will take favora-

ble action in regard to the tent scheme. The

main object of the visit of the superintendents

is to assign space to exhibitions and make all

necessary arrangements pertaining to the

display to the Georgia Southern.

Mr. Ashburn came to Macon, hunting

an investment for a large surplus of idle

cash he had on hand. He went to see the

Georgia Southern railway people, and was so

well pleased with the outlook that he invested

largely in Georgia Southern stock. He also

met with the commissioners of the Georgia

State Fair, who told him that the

fair was to be held in October.

They agreed to let him have a booth in the

fair, and he will have a large one.

He will have a large one.</

## TIGHTENING ITS GRIP.

The Trust Advances the Prices of Bagging.

North Carolina Farmers Determined in Their Resistance—A Test of the Pine Straw Bagging Made.

ST. LOUIS, September 6.—[Special.]—The bagging trust has advanced the price another quarter of a cent per pound, making the range from 11 to 13. It is asserted that a still further advance is to be made soon.

North Carolina Farmers Determined.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 6.—[Special.]—Yesterday at Kingston a meeting of members of the Lenoir county Farmers' Alliance was held. It represents nine hundred farmers.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the action of the state alliance in regard to the cotton bagging trust, and instructing their agent to order at once six thousand yards of burlap. Sub-alliances and farmers not members of the alliance are requested to come forward and get a portion of this for baling their first cotton. They are also urged to stand by the action of the alliance in the fight against the trust.

They evidently mean business. The farmers in the eastern counties are gathering up all the gunny sacks, and anything that will do to wrap cotton with. Yesterday at Wilmington two hundred and seventy bales of cotton were received, but none were covered with other than jute bagging. A final test of pine straw bagging was made at Wilmington yesterday. It went through the compress and was officially pronounced equal in all respects to jute bagging. This fixes the status of pine straw bagging.

The Straw Bagging Tested.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 6.—[Special.] An interesting experiment was made here today with the new pine straw bagging which is offered as a substitute for jute bagging for cotton bales. The pine straw materials seem to hold the test of compression, and the experiment was made to test its inflammability. A piece of the pine straw cloth and one of jute were fired simultaneously. The jute was extinguished in two seconds, while the pine straw burned and smoldered for some fifteen or twenty seconds before it could be extinguished. Notwithstanding this, however, attention has been directed to the pine straw industry and the plants for several manufacturers have already been ordered in different portions of this state. It is claimed that pine straw bagging can be manufactured from twenty to twenty-five per cent less than jute bagging. The new bagging is believed to will certainly, in time, replace the jute bagging. This would lead to the establishment of a new industry in the south as all the forests are pine. At present there is but one factory engaged in this work. It is situated near Wilmington, N. C., and has been heretofore manufacturing an article which is claimed to be valuable in cases of tuberculosis owing to the odor of the pine leaves.

## BALLOT BOXES STOLEN.

A Sequel to the Arkansas Elections—Who is Guilty.

LITTLE ROCK, September 6.—The vault in the county clerk's office was broken open last night and poll books showing the returns of Monday's election in nine townships were taken from the safe. The returns were given to the majorities and two democrats. The republicans charge the democrats and the latter charge the republicans, and both charge the whisky men with the crime, as the aggregate majority of the steeler townships is supposed to be against the democrats.

The report of the robbery came like a thunderbolt and created great excitement. The affair is condemned by both republicans and democrats and both declare that the perpetrators should be punished. Still there is no clew to the criminals.

Entrance to the vault was gained by breaking and entering with a crowbar the iron door of the vault heretofore considered secure. It was first reported that all the ballot boxes and ballots had been taken, but that proved to be false. Other returns have been removed to one of the banks, to guard against further damage. The excitement is very high, and it is feared that it is yet to come. About thirty prominent republicans held a meeting tonight and publicly denounced the outrage and resolved to foment the matter out and bring the guilty parties to justice at all hazards.

## LABOR DAY

To be Celebrated Saturday at Ponce de Leon—A Good Programme.

The postponed festivities of Labor Day will be celebrated at Ponce de Leon tomorrow. Several new features have been added to the programme, among which is a type-setting contest. This contest will be the first ever held in public in this city. The printer can seek \$100 to 1,000 cents per hour. Some of the contestants claim they can set 1,800 to 2,000 per hour. This contest will be an interesting feature.

To set two thousand cents an hour will necessitate the hand going from the case to the stick six thousand times—an average of three times for each end set. The distance from the case to the stick averages two feet, making the distance the hand travels, in setting two thousand cents, twelve thousand feet, or nearly two miles.

The contest will be short, but Governor Gordon, H. W. Grady, Captain Milledge and others. Running, jumping and other athletic sports. A good band has been secured for those who wish to dance. Refreshments will be served on the ground a splendid time is anticipated.

It is hoped that employers will close their business where possible for a half day at least, and give their employees a half holiday.

Labor Day is fast getting to be the working man's Christmas is to the Christian—a day of rest and wholesome enjoyment, not only of the physical employments, but also of the more substantial enjoyments arising from lectures and debates on the great problems of the day. Nothing can conduce more toward producing good will in a community than Labor Day, as here the employers and employees meet on common ground, and, by intermission of weight, get nearer together.

This being the first anniversary of Labor Day in Georgia, it is earnestly to be desired that not only the working people, but that all the people come out and take a full holiday.

The many remarkable cures Heel's Sarson's accomplishments are sufficient proof that it does possess peculiar curative power.

From the Nebraska State Journal.

"No, my wife is not good looking. In fact, she is very homely. But she is very good and talented, and I am quite proud of her."

"She's of a literary turn, I believe."

"Yes, she is now contributing a series of articles to the newspapers."

"Oh what a beauty!"

"How to be beautiful."

To Stanton, Virginia.

Mrs. Stewart, of the Wesleyan Female Institute, will leave for Stanton, Virginia, September 26th with a number of young ladies via the East Tennessee and Georgia railway. Party will leave at 12:30 noon. Those who desire to go to the Arctic will be at Mrs. H. Stewart, 15 East Cain street, Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Langtry Follows Gebhardt.

From the Press Bureau.

NEW YORK, September 4.—There is no longer any doubt that Frederick Gebhardt has gone to Europe. He left Saturday on the Champagne, of the French line. Since the shock occasioned by the death of his valuable horses, to which he was very much attached, and by the serious pecuniary loss of which he was subjected, Mr. Gebhardt has been in a state of unrest. His health had been indifferent prior to his departure, and the fact is known that there is no immediate cause in saying that a fit of indigestion led to his sudden departure for Europe. Mrs. Langtry will leave to-morrow on the Etruria. Perhaps few people will doubt that her interest in Mr. Gebhardt's health and her anxiety for his health tempt her to cross the Atlantic.

To Hotels and Boarding Houses.

If you wish to enter into the refuge of Jackson, please let me know at once how many you can accommodate, and when you will take them. I desire to know today so that I can advise you of the list to the extent of their means in aid of this noble purpose. The following named

## INCREASE OF DEATHS.

Continued from First Page.

they received its second installment of Florida refugees yesterday. It will readily be seen that under peculiar circumstances of this case this is a very grave case before the government.

SUMMONED TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Surgeon-General in Conference With the President—Tennessee's Attitude.

W. H. Clayton, superintendent of the Southern Express company, has issued the following order to agents, and it explains itself.

Order to Agents—  
Each day, both money and freight for relief of yellow fever sufferers at Jacksonville, Fla., directed to James M. Schumacher, Jacksonville, Fla., free.

Respectfully, W. H. CLAYTON,  
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THE CONSTITUTION:  
Published Daily and WeeklyTHE DAILY CONSTITUTION  
Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free, at \$1.00 per month, \$2.50 for this month, or \$10.00 per year.THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION  
(Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, postage free, at \$1.25 per year, or \$1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters toTHE CONSTITUTION,  
Atlanta, Georgia.J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent,  
Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 7, 1888.

A prominent New York republican said yesterday: "It is hard to get over Cleveland's record for honesty. The people trust him, and for that forgive many things!"

Letters of Acceptance and Other Things.

It is hinted by some of the republican organs that Candidate Harrison is waiting to see Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance before he writes his own. Altogether, this is very thin. If Brother Blaine intends that Candidate Harrison shall continue to run, there is no excuse whatever for his delay in writing the letter of acceptance.

The real trouble, so far as Candidate Harrison is concerned, is a praiseworthy desire to meet the views of Brother Blaine, the republican Bull of the Woods. This is the cause of the delay. Candidate Harrison is a nonentity—a no-account, as the glib western phrase goes—but he has been of the opinion that his letter ought to be a rehash of the republican platform.

On the other hand, Brother Blaine, who is the great republican High and Mighty, very properly believes that Candidate Harrison's letter of acceptance should be a rehash of his recent campaign speeches.

The republican Bull of the Woods has smashed the republican platform in many important particulars, and if the letter of acceptance of the nominal candidate should go contrary to his ideas, the probability is that the great republican Bull of the Woods would retire to his tent and suck them during the rest of the campaign. It is for these reasons that Candidate Harrison has delayed writing his letter of acceptance. He is desirous to meet the views and wishes of the republican leader.

But how about Mr. Cleveland? Well, the democratic president has already written his letter of acceptance in what Mr. William Nyce would call stentorian tones. He has written the first and only message that has appealed to American patriotism since the war. Moreover, he has sent forward to the democratic campaign committee a living and speaking check for ten thousand American dollars.

Now if Blaine, the real candidate, or Harrison, the nominal candidate of the demoralized republican party, have sent or will send such letters of acceptance, they will be placed on file and duly acknowledged.

We believe that a democratic victory next November means the death of the trusts.

Almost Too Horrible to be True.

The story told in our telegraphic columns of the deserted house near Bayard, Florida, is so full of horror that few of our readers will believe it.

A more sombre picture was never drawn. A farmer's lad on a visit to a neighboring settlement has his curiosity excited as he approaches a lonely cottage in the woods. No yard dog rushes to the gate to bark at the passing stranger; no human face appears at a door or window, and there is absolutely no sign of life about the place. As the boy pauses on the threshold the oppressive stillness causes him to feel an indefinable dread of something, he knows not what. Not a zephyr rustles a leaf. A dead silence broods over the scene. The visitor listens eagerly and hears nothing—no laughter of children, no sound of voices, no hum of busy house-wifery.

What he saw when he entered the house loses nothing of its revolting significance in the brief story sent over the wires. Stark and cold, a dead mother lay on her hard couch—stark and cold, around her were grouped the dead bodies of her five children.

Death had overtaken the refugees in their flight—they had sought shelter by the wayside, and there with no one to minister to them in the woe and terror of their dying agonies, they had fallen victims to the plague.

No one to administer medicine; no one to hold a glass of water to the parched lips; no one to lay a soothing hand on the fevered brow; no one to pray for the dying, and no one to care for the dead!

It is hard to believe such a tale, and yet in the history of many a pestilence just such scenes have occurred. When men are in hourly fear of death they lose their human instincts and become supremely selfish. They bar out their afflicted neighbors and leave them to meet the fate of these hapless Jacksonville refugees. They turn their backs upon their fellow-sufferers, and savagely fight for their own safety.

We hope for the sake of humanity that the horrors of the charnel house near Bayard have been exaggerated, but the sad narrative may turn out to be only too true. All men and women cannot be heroes and heroines in a yellow fever panic; some will at such a time be as merciles and unreasoning as the wild beasts of the forest.

The American voter will have an opportunity next November to make the party of trusts the party of busts.

A Curious Piece of Journalism.

Mr. John T. Graves has made such an admirable record with the *Rome Tribune* that we regret to see him do a very silly thing, as he has done in the last issue of his paper.

In a leading editorial he asserts that Rome has a grievance against Atlanta. This grievance, he proceeds to state, is that certain private citizens of Atlanta have been slandering Rome by charging that she is bloody and feverish. He says there is well authenticated proof that these private citizens have said that Rome is being ruined by floods and by typhoid fever. He then hints that he could "rake Atlanta fore and aft," but for the present forbears to do it. He then solicits our aid in repressing these private citizens of Atlanta who are slandering Rome, threatening as an alternative to issue a retaliatory message that will equal President Cleveland's in effectiveness.

All this is amusing to the point of absurdity, as Mr. Graves himself must see. We are proud of Rome and of its future. We

regret that every citizen of Atlanta does not share this pride, if indeed there are any who do not. We hear nothing but kind words of Rome from our people. But the idea that Mr. Graves has something terrible on Atlanta, that he will whirl in and tell if we don't make certain private and unknown people quit saying that Rome is unhealthy or that she has floods, is ludicrous in the extreme.

Mr. Graves thanks THE CONSTITUTION for its courtesy toward Rome. For this we need no thanks. We speak admiringly of Rome because we admire it—lovingly because we love it. But if Mr. Graves knows anything of Atlanta that ought to be told for the public good he should tell it without delay. Indeed, we think he had better tell anyhow. It is much better to state the case plainly than to deal in innuendoes. He may issue his "retaliatory message" when he pleases, and issue with it the statement that he does so because the Atlanta press, admittedly courteous to Rome, won't skip around and uncover some alleged and unknown private citizens and beg them to quit talking about Rome's water or pulse. We should not have been surprised to see such a proposition in the *Arizona Kicker*, but we confess it rather startles us to see it in Mr. Graves's admirable paper.

We believe the farmers can whip out the bagging trust and still carry out their contracts with factors and commission men. The way to whip the trust is to boycott it.

The Duty of the Government.

The fact cannot be concealed that Camp Perry is not a decent, comfortable and well-equipped shelter for the Jacksonville yellow fever refugees.

There is no excuse for such a state of affairs. With the resources at its command the government is able to make the camp just what it should be.

When there is imminent risk of the spread of a dangerous disease among cattle the government does not hesitate to expend hundreds of thousands of dollars to check it. Are the lives of cattle more precious than the lives of human beings?

When immense floods desolated and devastated the Mississippi valley the government furnished tents and rations for the sufferers. Is a flood a greater calamity, and an epidemic of yellow fever a mere trifle?

If the government can protect cattle and flood sufferers, it can protect and help the people who are menaced by Yellow Jack. Not a day should be lost in properly equipping all the refugee camps that are needed in the yellow fever belt, and the government should do the work and foot the bill.

BROTHER BLAINE's foot is not too big to go in his mouth. In fact, he is able to put both feet in this capacious receptacle when occasion seems to require it.

We are informed by the New York Sun that anybody has the right to organize a trust. This being so, anybody has the right to disorganize it.

JUDGE TERRY and his wife, who are now in jail at San Francisco for contempt of court, still have a few friends. A meeting of citizens at Fresno, the home of Judge Terry, adopted resolutions expressing sympathy for him and pledging the services of those present to effect his release by honorable means. The judge talks freely in his cell, and threatens to meet Justice Field at some future time, when the meeting will not be very pleasant for the justice.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

What the Cotton Planter Loses.

HULL'S STATION, Ala.—Editors Constitution: Does the *Atlanta Constitution* twenty-twos sell on your list of cotton? Is it kept for bales and ties? Some claim that the Liverpool market requires this and our buyers knock off the twenty-twos in price.

The fare averages about twenty-eight pounds per bale and this comes out of the price paid to the farmers for their cotton.

The Phantom Horseman.

From the Kansas City Star.

The following stories regarding the James boys were told by a prisoner who was Frank James's cellmate when both were confined in the independent jail.

The phantom horseman was always firmly believed by the companions of Frank and Jesse James. Frank was always the least superstitious of the men who rode with the celebrated raiders. Jesse, however, had a strong vein of superstition in his composition, and firmly believed that the phantom horseman was his own peculiar bane. He frequently asserted that the appearance of the apparition was intended as a warning or foreboded evil. The first time Frank James saw the apparition was out on a road in Kentucky. Jesse and several others of the outlawed night riders were riding along a lonely road in Kentucky. The phantom horseman was always firmly believed by the companions of Frank and Jesse James. Frank was always the least superstitious of the men who rode with the celebrated raiders. Jesse, however, had a strong vein of superstition in his composition, and firmly believed that the phantom horseman was his own peculiar bane. 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## CAPTURING AN ENGINE.

A Lively Incident of the War Between the States.

Captain W. A. Fuller Tells All About It—He and the "General" to Attend the Grand Army—Etc.

The "General" is on the way to Ohio.

One of the most thrilling episodes of the war was the capture of the locomotive "General" by a band of federal soldiers, and its recapture by Captain W. A. Fuller, of this city. The story has been told many times and is now a part of history.

Captain Fuller has been invited to attend the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which takes place the 11th, 12th and 13th of this month at Columbus, Ohio. He has accepted the invitation and will leave Atlanta for Columbus, via Cincinnati, next Saturday.

The encampment will be attended by tens of thousands of veterans. The O. M. Mitchell post of Atlanta will send a large number of representatives.

Prominent officers of the encampment petitioned Senator Brown to lend them the locomotive "General" for exhibition on the track of the parade ground, and their request was acceded to. The famous engine is now on the way to Ohio. It started on its trip yesterday and will reach its destination tomorrow.

Captain Fuller talks interestingly about his war experiences and describes graphically the capture and recapture of the "General."

"Yes," said he last night, "I remember distinctly the incidents of that eventful day. The minutest details are still fresh in my memory. I have always taken a personal interest in the 'General.' Only a few days ago I examined it. That engine is one of the most interesting features of the encampment, and I am glad I will be there."

"Tell something about the capture of the engine, for public interest, as the event has been suddenly revived."

"Well, let me say a few words about it. It was bought as a passenger engine in 1857, and since then has done service for the Western and Atlantic railroad.

Lately it has been hauling accommodation trains. The company now hold it in great esteem, and money could not buy it. During the war the 'General' saw service enough.

It was used here at the battle of Resaca.

Johnson and Graham, S. C., but was not injured.

In December, 1864, it was drawing a

train of seven cars and was stopped near Portkaliglo, S. C., right in the center of a battlefield. I was in charge of the train. The cars were loaded with

the thanks of the people."

tanooga. A few weeks later six of the raiders escaped and were never caught. The others were exchanged."

That was the closing act in the drama.

Captain Fuller will doubtless have a big time in Columbus.

## TALK OF THE CITY.

The statement that north Georgia is likely to be created a new diocese in the Catholic church revives interest as to who would be bishop. There is a well-defined rumor that his holiness Leo XIII has his eye on Rev. Father Clifford, of Dalton.

The stirring eloquence and apostolic zeal of the worthy father have attracted the favorable attention of his superiors, who would take pleasure in greeting him as Bishop Clifford.

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"There is a fellow," remarked Stationhouse Keeper Carlisle yesterday, pointing to a young man passing, "that has one of the most remarkable histories I ever heard of. His name is George W. Black. In 1874 or '75, during the famous W. &amp; W. Thompson raid, there was a negro named Tom Thompson who caused a great deal of trouble. Thompson was shot at on the day of the election, and in the room where the voting was being done. He escaped unharmed. The next day he was plowing in his field when young Black and a friend came by on their way Louisa. Black stopped suddenly and remarked that he was the negro. 'I believe I'll kill that negro.' He called to the negro to come to the fence and said, 'You are a nigger, Black, stand up to the fence and begin shooting with a pistol.' The negro dropped dead. For several weeks after that the white people hid him out from the Yankees, and finally carried him through the country to the mountains of North Carolina. There was a reward of \$1,000 for him. Leaving North Carolina he went up in North Georgia and hired himself as a farm hand. He drank too much one day, and while intoxicated his master said that there was a reward of \$1,000 for him. The farmer arrested him, delivered him to the proper authorities, and received the reward.

He was tried. The jury hung thirty-six hours, and finally returned a verdict of guilty with recommendations to mercy. He was sentenced to life. He stood in jail until just about a week before the term of Governor Moses expired.

Moses was a hard man, and when he got the place for all it was worth. We made \$250 and sent it to Moses with the petition. Black was paroled, and that's the story of the luckies white man I ever knew."

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The technological commission met in Mr. S. M. Inn's office yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and the members of the commission, which consists almost entirely of authority, will be in Atlanta on Saturday.

It was understood that at the battle of Resaca.

Johnson and Graham, S. C., but was not injured.

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**RAILROAD TIME TABLE**  
Showing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time of  
EAST TENN., VA. & GA. E.T.  
ARRIVE, DEPART.

No. 14 from Savannah, \*No. 12 for Rome, Knob  
Brumwick and Jackson, villa Cincinnati, Nash  
ville, and Memphis. 12:35 p.m.  
No. 11 from New York, \*No. 14 for Rome, Nash  
ville, and Memphis. 1:30 p.m.  
No. 15 from Cincinnati, 7:30 a.m.  
and Nashville, 1:30 p.m.  
No. 16 from Savannah, 1:30 p.m.  
No. 17 for Savannah, 15:30 p.m.  
No. 18 from New York, 1:30 p.m.  
No. 19, from N. Y., Knoxville, and  
points. 9:30 a.m.  
CENTRAL RAILROAD.  
From Sav. 6:30 a.m. To Savannah... 6:50 a.m.  
\*Griffith... 7:50 a.m. To Macon... 9:15 a.m.  
\*Griffith... 9:15 a.m. To Atlanta... 10:30 a.m.  
\*Griffith... 10:30 a.m. To Griffin... 5:00 p.m.  
\*Griffith... 1:40 p.m. To Griffin... 6:15 p.m.  
\*Griffith... 6:15 p.m. To Savannah... 7:30 p.m.  
\*Griffith... 7:30 p.m. To Chattanooga... 11:50 p.m.  
\*Macon... 9:45 a.m. To Atlanta... 12:30 p.m.  
CENTRAL AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.  
From Chattanooga... 6:30 a.m. To Atlanta... 7:50 a.m.  
\*LaGrange... 8:30 a.m. To Chattanooga... 1:35 p.m.  
\*Macon... 11:05 a.m. To Atlanta... 3:30 p.m.  
\*Chat'ga... 1:45 p.m. To Marietta... 12:15 p.m.  
\*Chat'ga... 1:45 p.m. To Chattanooga... 5:50 p.m.  
\*Chat'ga... 10:30 p.m. To Chat'ga... 11:15 p.m.  
RAILROAD BONDS... 106 108 C. & A. 20

**Finance and Commerce.**

**Bonds, Stocks and Money.**

**CONSTITUTION OFFICE.**

ATLANTA, September 6, 1888.  
New York exchange buying at par and selling at 1% premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS, 1% to 1% interest.

10 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

20 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

30 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

40 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

50 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

60 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

70 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

80 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

90 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

100 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

110 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

120 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

130 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

140 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

150 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

160 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

170 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

180 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

190 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

200 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

210 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

220 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

230 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

240 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

250 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

260 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

270 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

280 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

290 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

300 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

310 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

320 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

330 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

340 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

350 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

360 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

370 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

380 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

390 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

400 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

410 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

420 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

430 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

440 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

450 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

460 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

470 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

480 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

490 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

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730 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

740 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

750 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

760 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

770 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

780 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

790 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

800 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

810 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

820 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

830 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

840 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

850 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

860 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

870 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

880 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

890 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

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1010 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

1020 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

1030 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

1040 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

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1060 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

1070 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

1080 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

1090 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...

1100 years... 107% 102 Ga. Co. 102 100 Ask...



## MISCELLANEOUS.

## DIAMONDS!

Large additions have been made to our stock of diamonds during the past week, and we are now showing our unusually attractive stock of loose and mounted stones.

**FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,**  
Jewelers, 31 Whitehall St.  
top 1st col 8p

THE  
ESTEY PIANO

Is rapidly becoming  
Most Popular Instrument  
of the present day.

SEE THEM.  
CORNER BROAD AND MARIETTA ST  
1st col 6th

## 44 Marietta St.

If you buy a watch without coming to see us, you make a mistake. We place no fictitious values on our goods. You will always find them just as we represent them, and you will always find them worth the prices you pay for them. This "style" of doing business is what we call "correct."

**J. R. WATTS & CO.,**  
Jewelers and Opticians.

OPPOSITE THE OPERA HOUSE.  
1st col 8p in front

**WM. LYCETT'S ART SCHOOL & CHINA DECORATING WORKS,**

675 Whitehall St., Atlanta, Ga. [Established 1877.] Reduced prices for instruction during the summer months. Oil, water-color, crayon and china painting. Cool studio. Correspondence invited. Firing and Glazing China. Artistic Murals. Best prices for all materials in New York price. Practical information to young ladies desirous of teaching Decorative Art.

1st col 8p

## TENTS!

Manufactured by  
A. EIGENZINGER,  
12 E. Hunter, Atlanta, Ga.

1st col 8p

## THE LARGEST STOCK

## WATCHES

AND LOWEST PRICES.

## Diamonds

**J. P. STEVENS & BRO.**

47 WHITEHALL STREET.

FILES, FISTULAS AND ALL RECTAL DISORDERS treated by a painless process. No loss of time from business. No knife, ligature or caustic. A RADICAL CURE guaranteed in every case treated. Reference given.

DR. E. G. JACKSON,  
Office 425 Whitehall Street, Atlanta.

1st col 8p in weather

Frank X. Ellyey, E. B. Thomas  
FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS,  
No. 61 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 780.  
1st col 8p in weather

Every Case Guaranteed

BEWARE OF THE KNIFE,

Ye Poor Sufferers of Rectal Diseases.

But come and investigate the merits of a perfectly painless system of RECTAL TREATMENT as practiced by me, and you will find that the most efficient method of the knife which either kills, right out or makes the victim of the cruel system suffer or makes the damaged while life lasts.

Thousands of patients have been under my treatment in the city for—protruding and bleeding, as well as internal piles, without one moment's loss of time from their business, and with infallible success in every case.

The same happy results have accompanied my treatment for all other rectal diseases and

FISTULA IN ANO.

This dread bugbear yields like a charm to a perfectly painless procedure which is painless to me, and to my patients, persons, as I have said, by intermediate means. I send a cordial invitation to all who may need my services in this specialty, and have the indorsement of many of our best citizens, to some of whom I have been known for nearly forty years. Notice my address.

M. L. LITCHENSTADT, M. D., Specialist in Rectal Diseases by the Brinkerhoff System, room No. 9, Centennial building.

Correspondence solicited.

8p

STATE AND COUNTY TAX 1888.

MY BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE COLLECTION of state and county tax for the year 1888. Prompt payments are requested. Office, No. 33 South Pryor, open from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m.

J. M. WILSON,  
Tax Collector Fulton County.

144 MADISON AVENUE, New York.

Superb Boudoirs. Elaborate rooms. Moderate prices. Many Southern references.

maylo—6th floor

RECEIVER'S SALE.

ALL THE REMAINING STOCK OF FINISHED and unfinished boudoirs, bureaus and washstands in the May Utility Works

About \$1,000 dogwood blocks, got out for shuttles; seasoned five years and in perfect order; also lot oak and maple, 100 pieces, 100 feet long, 100 feet wide, 20 new buster tubes, 15 feet by 3/8 inches.

1 pair good mules and furniture wagon.

Lot pairs of various kinds, including portable fans, an umbrella, circular and band saws.

Lot supplies, including furniture, hardware, bagging, varnish, glue, etc.

One membership in chamber of commerce.

With the above, a complete machinery for manufacture of furniture or other wood work sufficient to employ six hands, with 2½ acres land, favorably situated on Line Road, near Highland avenue, and made conveniently located for a large business. Apply to

EDO. M. HOPE, Receiver,  
100 Peachtree street,  
or at factory from 10 to 1 o'clock.

sun wed fri

Pay Your City Tax

Now and avoid the great rush in the last few days. You can now be waited on with some ease and satisfaction. Don't wait longer.

R. J. GRIFFIN,

for meetings

## NEWS OF THE RAIL.

## A Dull Day in Local Railroad Circles.

Interesting Information About the Central Gossip About Railroad Possibilities—Notes of Travel.

Another dull day in railroad circles. And when business is dull the discussion of past, present and future railway conditions is the most cheerful and easiest way to kill the time that hangs as heavy as a scorpion's tail upon the railroad men.

Yesterday was no exception to this rule and a variety of subjects was discussed. The weather first, and when that was worn so threadbare that the moisture dripped from its whiskers, the railroad builders took a hand.

"I tell you what it is," said the man who can sell a ticket and tell the truth at the same time, "there are too many railroads being built in the south, and Georgia is ahead of them all. I think some of them will prove worthless and bankrupt their builders."

"Oh, I don't know," answered a cheerful agent who always looks on the bright side of things. "I have been hearing that kind of talk ever since the war, and the railroads continue to go right along making money. The truth is, the mistake is that Georgia is keeping up with the railroad development, and so long as this is the case railroads will be profitable."

"It doesn't make much difference about the new railroads," chimed in the oracle, as he plucked another gray hair out of his mustache. "The present railroad situation in Georgia will be completely changed within the four months. If I know what I am talking about, and I think I do. Why, even you boys, who are in the railroad business, and supposed to keep up with the times talk as though there were a half dozen different systems running trains into Atlanta. The fact of the business is that one man virtually controls the key to the railroad development in Georgia. Of course, there may be some changes in the near future that will upset my calculations, but you will see a grand consolidation of southern railroad interests about the time New Year calls for 1889 are fashionable."

And the meeting adjourned.

A Great Railroad.

In the trade edition of the Savannah News, which has just been issued, there is an interesting account of the condition of the Central Railroad and Banking company. The total mileage of the system is given at 1,057 miles. This does not include the Buena Vista and Ellaville road, the Edisto extension, or the Newnan branch, which will be completed in the fall of this year. The total steamship line, with a list of ten steamers, owned and operated by this corporation, is given at \$1,000,000.

The Pennsylvania road has taken the sand from the tops of its engines, while the Georgia road has taken the sand from the bottoms. The Pennsylvania road has a constant increasing business.

The official travelers' guide for September has just been issued by the National Publishing company of Chicago. The last number is an unusually interesting one and contains much valuable information.

Alton Angier, assistant passenger agent of the Central, has recently returned to his headquarters last evening. Mr. Angier had been in attendance at the meeting of passenger agents in Chattanooga, arranging winter rates on Florida business.

The Pennsylvania road has taken the sand from the tops of its engines, while the Georgia road has taken the sand from the bottoms. The Pennsylvania road has a constant increasing business.

The Birmingham Age very truthfully says: "A while the news is not quite so good, but the railroad men are to be found almost entirely in the east, but the southern roads are now establishing great reputations in that respect, and the Louisville and Nashville can safely compete with any in the country."

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